CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1823. [NO. 20.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes.
30 do Packing do.
ALSO,
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

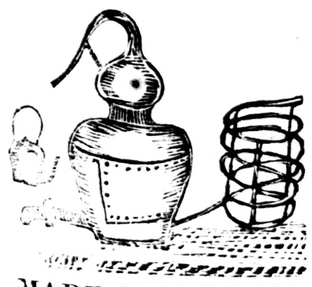
R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P. STARK

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. & J. Cochran's store and at the Paper Mill.
June 26, 1823. 4:6m

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment inproved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15, 1823. } 7tf-$1p

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.
JAMES TOWNES.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.....Ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three weeks, that John L. Hadly, of Tennessee, appear at next term of this court, on the first Monday in December next, and give bond as owner of a Public Ferry, across the Cape Fear river, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided, or the same will be discontinued.
From the minutes.
Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*
3wt21

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing "State Law and Regulations, &c." By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecular Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.
New-York, June, 1823.

☞ [These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherlands, dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - } 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rudiments, - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:v.1

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

For Sale,

20 Hhds. prime English Island Molasses,
15 do. do. St. Croix Sugar,
67 barrels do. do. do.
10 do. Loaf do. do.
41 bags prime green Coffee,
45 coils bale Rope,
12 bags pepper and spice,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
2 do. share moulds,
4 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes,
4 do. trace Chains,
3 casks 4 4½ and 4½ inch wagon Boxes,
4 do. patent Shot, assorted sizes,
9 boxes no. 10 cotton Cards,
12 Mats of Wine Bottles.
1 Seroon of Indigo.
By C. T HAIGH.
September 23, 1823.—17*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co have just received in addition to their former stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1.tf.

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street,* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *ECLIPSE* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles Holsters, Valises Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states
September 18. 1823.—13wt28.

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Pattersen's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it very profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.
JAMES A. HARRINGTON
Near Cheraw, S. Carolina.
August 30, 1823.—6t20.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry,* eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars,* if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28 1823. } 10tt

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *J. Turner,* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 12.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.
Fayetteville, Sept 18, 1823.—16tf.

David B. Crane & Co's

FALL importation of *HARDWARE* and *CUTLERY* is expected here in a few days. Their assortment will then be *more* complete than formerly, and sold on the best terms.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

100

Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For [illegible] J. HUSKE

Spanish Segars.

85 BOXES very superior quality, for sale by
Wm Widdifield, Jun'r.
September 18, 1823. 16*

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—17tf

Wm. Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silversmith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State-House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.
July 22, 1823.—9*

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out-houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence Enquire of
DUNCAN McRAE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25 1823.—cop 2m27

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.
MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Barge, deceased.
Sept. 10, 1823. 5*.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, Joshua Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, *vs.* Executor of Geo. Thos. Davis, decd George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis.....Petition for division.....It appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, so that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or his petition will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and heard accordingly.
Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*
6wt24

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS,* about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*
Oct. 3, 1823.—19*

Removal!!!

THE subscriber having taken part of that spacious building commonly called Bowell's corner, next door to Mr. James Baker's, on the south-east of market square, offers for sale, at reduced prices, for cash, plated and common Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Trunks, &c &c. Any orders in his line, will be punctually attended to and thankfully received
N. B. A first rate Journeyman Saddle and Harness Maker will find constant employment, if application is made soon.
G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept 18 3. 4 21

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term,* 1823.
John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso,* and the bill heard ex parte.
E LOVE, *C. M. E.*
3mt30.

For sale, or Lease,

IN farms or lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoops, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, pecuniarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which have *made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, by using only common prudence, industry and good management: for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose property has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years, the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

From the New-York Evening Post, Oct. 7.

The regular packet ship James Cropper, capt. Marshall, arrived here last evening, by which we have received London dates of the 5th and Liverpool of the 6th September, containing Paris dates of the 1st of that month and Madrid of the 27th Aug.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Although the intelligence by this arrival is not so late as that received from Gibraltar, it is of considerable importance, inasmuch as it confirms the accounts that the French had been defeated in an attack on the fort of Montgardo at Cadiz, and in other respects furnishes information of a character highly favorable to the constitutional cause, and tending to strengthen the opinion that the invaders will ultimately be driven out of the country. We have already understood that on the Duke d'Angouleme's arrival off Cadiz, he despatched an Aid-de-camp with a flag of truce and a proposal of terms to the besieged. We also know that the letter was addressed immediately to the king, but that on the person to whom it was presented observing this, he refused to deliver it, on which an application was made to the governor of Cadiz, who informed the messenger that he would deliver the despatch to his majesty, or communicate to him its contents. On this condition the letter was left. The London papers say that it contained a declaration of the Duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his majesty the king of France, that his majesty would, in the first place, engage Ferdinand VII. on his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his majesty Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII. to convoke the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and the army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment. The Gibraltar papers received yesterday to the 3d Sept. give the following as the conditions on which the French were willing to withdraw their troops and conclude a peace:—

1. That Spain shall proceed to constitute an Upper Chamber, or Senate of Nobles, upon the plan of the House of Peers in France or England; or if titles be wanting, or be objected to, that the Senate shall be constituted upon the plan of that of America.

2. The King to have a veto upon all laws, as the Kings of England and France, and to have the command of the armies and the administration of the public force in full.

3. The parochial clergy and episcopacy of Spain to receive a sufficient stipend: Bishops not less than $10,000 annually, nor parochial clergy less than $8,000. And this to be secured in land, and not to be dependent upon any annual supply.

4. The Inquisition to be abolished.

5. The Press to be free, but to be responsible.

6. A perfect amnesty of all that has passed on all sides.

These conditions, it is already known, were rejected.

On the intelligence of this rejection reaching Paris, a despatch is stated to have been immediately forwarded to the Duke d'Angoulême directing him to attempt to take Cadiz *coute qui coute* (come what may)—In consequence of these peremptory orders, it appears by the Paris papers of the 1st Sept. that the French government had received intelligence (which is refrained from publishing) of this attack having been made, and of its having terminated unfavourably; the besiegers being "repulsed with great loss." This event, which, as already said, has been amply confirmed by late accounts from Gibraltar, is viewed in the London papers as a fatal blow to the designs of France. 'The game (say they) with the royal Duke is *completely up; he must retreat immediately.*"

A letter from Gibraltar of the 2d Sept. states, in addition to the defeat of the French before Cadiz, that the army was to a certain extent disaffected, that three French officers, who deserted, had arrived at Gibraltar, and that the invaders were less popular in Spain since their pockets were empty, and they resorted to contributions. The statement of our minister, Mr. Barrell's, imprisonment at Malaga is contradicted; but it is confirmed that Gen. Riego was levying contributions on the merchants, to enable him to meet a division of the French army, consisting of 8000 men, which was advancing, and with which a battle was hourly expected. The force of the Constitutionalists is estimated at from 6 to 8000, and it was believed that Sir Robert Wilson and the other patriots who had embarked at Gibraltar, would reach Malaga in time to take a part in the engagement. Gen. Torris was at Alicant with 4 or 5000 men, in the best spirits; and all the strong places, viz. Cadiz, St. Sebastians, Figueras, Pampeluna, Barcelona, Malaga, Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. were in the hands of the Constitutionalists; while the corps of Lopez Banos, according to the latest accounts, was in great strength in Estramadura, and carrying alarm through that province. Advices from Madrid not only confirm this intelligence, but state that the authorities of Talavera de la Reyna, with a crowd of Royalists and Ecclesiastics, had precipitately fled into the city, in consequence of the near approach of the Constitutional army, which appears to have been strong enough, in concert with the Empecinado and other Constitutional leaders, to wrest the capital from the feeble French garrison and from the defenceless Regency!—This self erected junto are represented as having changed their tone since the issuing of the Andujar decree, and even to have carried their submission to the will of the French so far as to issue orders in their own name prohibiting all arbitrary arrests. Without money and without influence, these traitors to their country could not but fail, as they have done, in their attempt to form a royalist army. Their usurped power seems, indeed, to be drawing to a close. The inhabitants, awakened to a just sense of the imbecility and unprincipled objects of these men, had assembled before the Royal Palace, where they were excited by the military officers to utter seditious cries. "All this (observes the Liverpool Courier) is in proof that the progress of the French and their partisans has done nothing to alter the opinion, nothing to unite parties, nothing to lay the foundation of a tranquil and settled state of things.

While matters were thus going on in the south of Spain, we find that the gallant Mina and his brave associates in the North, were as active as ever in annoying the enemy. All accounts concur in stating that the war in this quarter was raging on the part of the Spaniards with increasing fierceness and activity. Gen. Milans had carried the terror of his arms to the very frontier of France, and after, as is asserted, having totally routed the Baron d'Eroles in another sanguinary battle, had excited the greatest consternation even within the French territory. In some of the Paris papers these movements are described as retreats; but as they were accompanied by large convoys of cattle, the pursuit could not be very active.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

It is stated in an article from Vienna, dated the 20th August, on the authority of letters from Salonichi and Seres, that the commander of the Turkish army destined to invade Greece, was at Larissa on the 20*th July* with his whole army, and that the Greeks were then encamped under Odysseus at Zeitouny. These accounts, it is supposed, "completely do away the news of the victories said to have been gained by the Greeks at Thermopylæ." We cannot subscribe to this inference while we have the letter before us from Missolonghi, in Greece, dated the 30*th July*, in which the writer distinctly states, that the Greeks had in "two successive battles, one at Solona, and the other at Thermopylæ, *decided the third expedition of the Turks.*" The fact of the Turks and the Grecians having occupied the positions mentioned in the Vienna article on the 20th July, is no way inconsistent with the account of the former having been defeated in two successive engagements betwixt that date and the 30th of the same month. Peace between the Turks and Persians is stated to have been on the eve of being concluded. In a note, which we formerly adverted to, presented by the Russian minister to the Porte, not a word is said of Greece; from which it is inferred that the Emperor Alexander objects to her independence, and would rather that the Turkish Empire should remain entire until it falls into his own grasp.

GERMANY.

The contemplated congress, which, it was said, would be held at Frankfort, had been objected to by one of the confederated powers, on the ground that the admission of the minor powers would retard the proceedings. The report was general of important negotiations having been opened by the British cabinet with the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, to check the overweening power and ambition of Russia. The treaty, it is added, was nearly completed with Denmark; but the Swedish court hesitated, apprehensive of giving umbrage to its haughty neighbor.

Dreadful Volcanic Eruption.—The Government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano of Galoengueng, in October last. In this terrible visitation 4011 persons perished, and 114 campongs were destroyed and 5361 injured; the number of coffee trees destroyed amounted to 775.795, those injured to 2.871.742; 2,983 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361, injured.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Defeat of the Ricaree Indians.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Head Quarters, Western Department, Louisville, Ky. Sept. 21, 1823.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the General-in Chief, a copy of a letter from Col. H. Leavenworth, reporting the handsome and honorable result of his late expedition against the Ricaras Indians, numbered 1, with a copy of a treaty of peace with that nation, No. 2.

I have directed Gen. Atkinson to take measures to ascertain the temper and disposition of the Sioux, and their motives for abandoning our troops at a time when their presence and aid were most wanted. I have also directed him to keep an eye on the Ricaras, as well as the Mandans; and to make his arrangements with a view to the chastisement of the Blackfoot Indians, early in the next spring or summer. As this measure appears to be indispensably necessary, to secure our citizens in that quarter, I trust that the 1st regiment will be permitted to take post at Council Bluffs in Nov. next.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

E. P GAINES, *Maj. Gen.*

To the Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, 6th REGT. *Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30.*

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricara Towns returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara Towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and General Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Capt. Riley, with a company of riflemen, and Lieut. Bradley, with a company of infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lt. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Serjeant Perkins, with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Maj. Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on a hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated Chief, called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians *corrected* than *exterminated*, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

In restoring to Gen. Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagements on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th, the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and negotiation, and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for mocassins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly brought to a sense of their interest and duty. It was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away, and leave their villages. This, it was thought, would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon after sent out, for Gen Ashley, a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted; to make his people safe, and conduct themselves well, and they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th, we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Maj. Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by Lt. Bradley, and Lt. Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The towns had been completely riddled. We found 31 new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened, and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that ten men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messengers returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight,) in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman beforementioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one M'Donald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this Company (the Missouri,) have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry; they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to chastise those Indians were conspicuous and highly honorable.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisadoes, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of Gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of Major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits,) on the 28th inst.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crops are very good. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In ascending the river, we lost one boat, and seven men drowned, and had another boat sunk by a storm.—We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions; a particular account of all of which shall be soon forwarded, together with a statement of every item of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with Gen. Ashley and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honor to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LEAVENWORTH,
Col. commanding 6th regt.

Brig. Gen. H. ATKINSON,
Commanding West. Dept.

ARRIVAL OF COM. PORTER.

SAVANNAH, OCT. 9.

The U. States' Steam Galliot Sea-Gull, Commodore Porter, arrived at this port yesterday from Thompson's Island, via St. Mary's, in want of fuel. The Sea Gull left Thompson's Island on the 16th September, and after experiencing a series of heavy N. and N. E. gales, being nearly out of provisions and reduced to a quart of water per man, put into Amelia Island for a supply on the 3d of this month. She was piloted from St. Mary's through the inland navigation in 37 hours, by Lieut. Paine of the Charleston station. At 12 o'clock yesterday, the volunteer corps of Hussars, the Chatham Artillery, the Fencibles, the Guards and Blues, under the command of Col. Marshall, paraded and afterwards marched under the bluff to the wharves, where a salute was fired from the whole line, in honor of the arrival of the gallant Commodore, which was received with yards manned, and answered by three hearty cheers from the Sea-Gull. A salute was also fired from the Revenue cutter Florida, captain Harrison. In the afternoon a committee of the City Council waited upon the Commodore with an invitation to a public dinner which, however, was politely declined, but the offer to furnish a supply of refreshments to his crew, at the expense of the city, was accepted.

Commodore Porter, we regret to state, still labors under the effects of the severe illness with which he has been afflicted, which has affected one of his arms at the upper joint in a painful manner. In other respects, however, we are happy to state, he enjoys health. The remainder of his officers and crew are in the best health—not a case of sickness being reported by the surgeon.

Respecting the late fever at Thompson's Island, we have been favoured with the following remarks:—

On the 15th of September, there were eighteen sick in the Hospital, at Thompson's Island—26 in the Marine Garrison, and about the same number of the Bargemen—mostly malignant Fever.

Doct. Conway, second acting surgeon of the Hospital, was the only medical man on the Island not down with the fever. The surgeon of the Peacock (she had no mate) was down with the fever, when she left the Island. Dr. New, also sick, was officiating in his place. The John Adams left there with two surgeon's mates, one of whom was sick. The Sea Gull left there with a surgeon and mate, both down with the fever.

The disease originated in the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter on the Island, during the hot weather, and after the heavy rains.

NORFOLK, OCT. 6.

The Steam Packet New York stranded.

The *New-York* left New-York on Thursday last for this port, and arrived off the Capes on Saturday forenoon, but owing to the extreme haziness of the weather was unable to discover land, and in standing in unfortunately struck upon a sand bar that makes out from Cape Henry, about half a mile to the Southward of the light-house, and although close in with the main land, such was the density of the atmosphere, the shore could not be perceived. She struck about 11 o'clock in the morning—There were about 30 passengers on board the New-York who are all safe. This truly unpleasant intelligence was received yesterday afternoon in a letter from Captain Churchward to the Agent here; no other particulars. The person who brought the letter states that the New-York had not bilged, but that her situation was rather a critical one. She has a large quantity of goods on board for this place.

The Rev. Mr. How, of New Brunswick, N. J. has accepted a call to the Independent Church and Congregation in Savannah—formerly under the pastoral care of the Rev'd. Dr. Kollock.

Gen. Morales, and the greater part of his troops, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba from Maracaibo in August. The officers were billetted upon the inhabitants, and a contribution was making for the relief of the troops.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

TURKISH SPLENDOR.

A letter from Constantinople says: I have returned from seeing the Grand Sultan go to mosque, of which ceremony, I have had an excellent view. Clark's description appears a pretty correct one, though it is very difficult to know all the officers of state as they pass. The sight was truly magnificent; the horses and trappings quite Sultanic—their dress splendid. Ibrahim Pacha had several hundred of his troops completely armed, and they looked remarkably well. The Sultan, who is a goodly looking man, was very richly dressed. He wore in his turban a splendid plume, set at the bottom in a large cluster of diamonds. I noticed the Janissary Aga, Vizier, Sheik Islam, in a carriage (he is the head of the Faith;) the Kislar Aga, the executor, or sword-bearer, which was very rich."

TURKISH CRUELTY.

It is computed that about 15,000 Greeks have returned to Scio, and has before been stated in this paper that further excesses have been committed on some of the Greeks who have thus returned. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparalleled, states the following:—"A person informed me a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from the body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity; this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands on his knees." How long will Christian Europe consent that their fellow Christians shall be treated thus? the government which permits the horrid barbarities of these monsters be acknowledged, because it is legitimate?"

TURKISH POLICE.

The Police of Constantinople has been better for some time past, than formerly, owing, as it is said, to the severe measures of the Janissary Aga, a man, who having risen from the lowest rank, is well acquainted with all the artifices of those who he now governs; many have been seized and strangled. In 1815, there was a disturbance amongst the Janissaries and the Janissary Aga was murdered; the man who now holds this situation is the one who cut him down. The "bad subjects" are seized wherever they are to be found, the government generally knowing them, and bow-strunged on the spot, without any ceremony. "Acts of this nature," (says a letter, with all the difference imaginable,) "serve to keep in subjection a population who would otherwise be unmanageable, and thus we are pretty well protected."

The British order in council for laying a duty of 4s. 3d. sterling per ton upon our vessels, trading to the colonies, and ten per cent. upon the other duties, to meet our foreign and tonnage duties, will fall very heavy upon all bulky articles. Upon a cargo of lumber, it is said, that in some instances it will amount to 30 or 40 per cent. on the whole. The British government has been willing that British vessels should be placed upon no better footing, as to the trade, than our own, but wishes to favor the colonial productions which we rivalled them in the West Indian market, by placing a small duty on them, whether brought in their or our vessels. The effect of the new tonnage and countervailing duty will not altogether fall upon the producer, but more heavily perhaps upon the British colonist, as we supply him with necessaries, which he cannot do without. If the duty upon a cargo of lumber be 30 or 40 per cent. that will, generally speaking, raise the price so far upon that and so of other articles; but in cases where they are produced by a colony, and are favored by the act of Parliament, he will get them perhaps something lower, and in the mean time the difference between the amount of duty paid upon them and upon the same articles, coming from the United States, will operate as a bounty to produce them in the British territory.

What will be the course to be taken by Congress, cannot be foreseen. We have no doubt, that the mercantile class will prefer the acceptance of the terms established by the Act of Parliament, accompanied with a withdrawal of our and the new British tonnage and countervailing duties, to the former commercial non intercourse, or the present state of things. But whether that election would be wise, upon a broad national scale, is a different consideration. If the question depended upon the ultimate success of the coercion, to be produced by the restoration of the restrictions on our part, we should not doubt of their efficacy.

[*Phil. U. S Ga:*

Philadelphia Election.—The friends of Mr. Gregg, have carried the election of Inspectors of the General Election for Governor, by a majority of 904.

RE SPECTATOR.

LENDOR.

stantinople says: om seeing the osque, of which ad an excellent iption appears a ough it is rather the officers of The sight was the horses and ltanic—that is, Pacha had seve- oops completely ked remarkably no is a good look- ichly d essed— rban a splendid ottom in a large I noticed the ier, Sheik Isla- e is the head of ar Aga, the soli- r, which was ve-

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course to be annot be fore- oubt, that the prefer the es- established by accompanied our and the nd countervail- er commercial present state er that election broad national sideration. If upon the ulti- oercion, to be ration of the it, we should acy. U. S Gaz.

—The friends rried the elec- the General , by a majori-

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1823.

The editors of the Register, in noticing a few remarks of ours in the Observer of the 2d instant, say, "that they wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not consider themselves at all answerable for the sentiments of their correspondents;" and that "they would have thought this notice unnecessary," were it not for the remarks above alluded to. No one, we presume, in the least acquainted with the management of a newspaper, supposes an editor to be answerable for all the sentiments of his various correspondents; but we believe it is generally thought, that by admitting articles into his columns, (other than advertisements,) either original or selected, which are personally abusive or indecorous, he takes the responsibility upon himself. The character of a paper, like that of an individual, should not be trifled with.

We could cite many facts, if we chose, to show the public opinion on this point; but it is needless. We are not disposed to condemn the practice of the Register, now that we know what it is, nor to fortify our own opinion by that of others: we pursue that course which our judgment points out to us as the proper one, and we are willing others should do the same.

The remarks on the communication in the Register, were in accordance with our notions of the duties and responsibilities of an editor, and we thought, at the time, they were not singular; if they are so, we must plead, in excuse, our want of experience, for thinking otherwise. That communication would have sunk into oblivion unnoticed by us, had we supposed the author alone responsible; although, at the same time, we should have thought that the liberality of the Register to its correspondents was indulged at the expense of its well-established character.

A most destructive gale was experienced at Valparaiso on the 8th and 9th of June. Nine ships, five brigs, two schooners, and a sloop, were driven on shore and entirely lost; there were only three American vessels among them. Of fourteen of the vessels lost, not a vestige was to be seen after the gale. Many lives were lost, and the destruction of property, it was supposed, would amount to a million of dollars.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened at Murfreesborough on the 15th of September. The governor, in his message, dwells principally on the subject of the banks resuming specie payments, and is decidedly in favor of the measure. By a law of the legislature of Tennessee passed in 1821, it is required that the banks shall commence to redeem their notes with specie, on the first Monday of April next; the near approach of that period is looked upon by many with fearful apprehensions, as portending great distress to the people, and an extension of the time, when the measure shall be carried into effect, is wished for. The governor is opposed to an extension of the time, and thinks that the character and interest of the state require that the law should not be repealed. A good currency, he says, must at some time be restored; and "to produce an event so desirable, the state has a crisis to meet; and are we not as well prepared to meet it now as some twelve or eighteen months hence? No doubt when the regeneration shall take place, that some persons in the community may suffer by it; but the healthy condition of the body politic, which will inevitably follow, will more than compensate for the injury a few individuals may sustain." The governor's remarks on this subject are sound; but as there exists a great diversity of opinion on it, the co-operation of the legislature is uncertain.

The other topics of the speech, are the support of education, the proper organization of the militia, the establishment of a penitentiary, internal improvements, and the sale of vacant lands. As to the latter, he expresses a hope, that whatever plan the legislature may adopt, it will form no part of it *to sell on credit:* the lands, then, if sold at all, will be purchased up by capitalists. The industrious poor man, who may wish to purchase a farm, and to pay for it with the products of his labor, will be debarred the privilege.

A duel, we learn, took place in Charleston a few days since, between the editor of the City Gazette and Edward P. Simons, a lawyer of distinction, in which the latter was killed. Four shots were exchanged without effect; on the fifth, Mr. Simons received a fatal wound in the abdomen, and his antagonist was shot through both thighs. The duel, it is said, originated in the late election in Charleston; and thus, probably, for a few words spoken in the warmth of party excitement, a man of distinguished talents, of bright promise, and the father of a family, has been sacrificed at the altar of Moloch, and the laws of the country, and the laws of Heaven, again been trampled in the dust. How long shall public opinion uphold a practice so barbarous, and so abhorrent to every principle of religion and humanity!

RALEIGH, OCT. 10.

Owing to the continued illness of Judge Norwood, no Superior Court was held here last week. We are rejoiced to hear that the Judge is so far recovered as to be able to attend Franklin Court this week; though it is not believed he will be able to try any cause which will require much attention.

Would not the legislature of our state do well to provide a Supernumerary Judge to supply the place of any of our Superior Court Judges, who might be taken sick, or meet with an accident on his circuit, and thus prevent the loss of courts? The expense of this course, would not probably exceed that of maintaining prisoners in jail for an extraordinary length of time, to say nothing of the injustice of thus punishing persons who may be finally acquitted of the charges alledged against them.

[*Register.*

We learn that Joseph Wilson, Esq who resigned the office of Solicitor for the sixth circuit of this state, at the time he offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the legislature, has been re-appointed by Judge Paxton for the present term, and will be a candidate for the permanent appointment at the ensuing session of the legislature.—*ib.*

TOBACCO CROPS.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 6.

We regret to learn that the frost of last Tuesday night has been so destructive to the Tobacco crops in this state. The Georgetown Metropolitan states that several of the tobacco planters have lost the whole, and that it is estimated 30,000 hogsheads have been destroyed. Some of the most opulent planters in Prince George's County have lost every plant

Upon this subject the Annapolis Republican of Saturday says:—"Up to Monday last the appearances of the tobacco crops in this neighborhood were uncommonly fine—the plants had succeeded well and were abundant in the planting season—rains occurred in favorable time for transplanting, and the subsequent weather brought the tobacco to uncommon size. Nothing could be more promising than the plantations were on Monday—every planter and all hands were busied in cutting and housing the rich products of the year's toil. Upon a reasonable estimate of Anne Arundel county and the adjoining part of Prince George's we are informed, about one third of the crop had been secured.—But on Tuesday morning last, a keen *frost* at once blasted the whole remaining crop, and reversed every prospect of the fields and every hope of the planter.—Tobacco is a tender plant, the leaves were stiffened with the cold—the succeeding sun turned them black, withered and ruined them entirely.

"The heavy loss sustained by our country friends on this occasion is seriously to be regretted as adding to the difficulties of difficult times.—But we are bound to bow to the dispensation, as coming from the hand of a kind Providence, who knoweth and sendeth that which is best for us."

SEVERE FROST.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, OCT. 3.

For two or three mornings this week, we experienced very severe and destructive frosts. The loss of tobacco is immense—we have been told that more than one half of the present crop is totally destroyed.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, SEPT. 23.

Ministerial Longevity.—Rev. John Rathbone, who is on a visit to this village, in company with his son, from New York, preached in the Baptist meeting house on Lord's day, the 21st inst. from I. Timothy, ii. chap. 5th verse.

He is now in the 95th year of his age, the 75th of his religious profession, and the 72d of his public ministry.

His venerable age, his silver locks, and his ancient eloquence, which would do honor to, and promote the usefulness of, modern divines, all contributed to fix the attention, while divine truth fell from his lips, to the edification of the listening audience.

Death of the Pope.—Pope Pius VII. died at Rome on the morning of the 20th of August.

A letter from Rome says—"According to immemorial custom, the body of the Pope will lie in state for nine days, in an illuminated chapel. The burial will take place on the 9th day, and on the 10th the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formalities observed at the election of a Pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome. Cardinal Peca, Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic religion, has taken the temporal government of the States of the Church."

Death in Prison.—It appears by the verdict of a coroner's jury, published in the Morristown Palladium, that a debtor by the name of John E. Cornine, died on Saturday week, in the prison of that county, of a fever, contracted, "aggravated and rendered fatal" by a long confinement, during the most unhealthy season of the year, in a small filthy room, with six, and at one time nine persons!

CHARLESTON, AUG. 20.

"The ravenous salt-sea Shark"

On Thursday last, another of these aquatic prowlers made his appearance at our docks. A dead fawn had been floating about between two wharves a short time, till nearly low water, when a shark seized and carried it off. Soon after, a dog, belonging to an officer from one of the forts, was sportively thrown into the water, and had swam and played about some time without being able to climb up on the wharf; when, swimming even in *three feet water*, a shark was seen to pass under the bridge towards poor Tray. The alarm was given but too late; the monster shot under the dog, rolled over and opening up his huge jows, seized his victim, and darted off with him, almost in the twinkling of an eye, giving the poor fellow scarcely time to utter a single yell of despair.

The state prison, at Auburn in New York, is an establishment of the greatest magnitude. When completed, it is supposed the cost will be $400 000. The wall is a square of 500 feet each side, and covers more than five acres. It is 17 feet high on one side and 30 on another. The prison is 276 feet in front and 45 in depth. The wings are 242 by 45. The north wing will contain 575 cells of 7 by 3 1-2 feet, with a ventilator to each. They are washed weekly and white washed monthly.

Newly invented Musical Instrument. At the solicitation of some of our musical amateurs, we have been induced to view, inspect and hear a very ingeniously constructed instrument of brass, called by the maker, Mr. Adams, a *Trumpacello*, for the purpose of expressing a public opinion of its properties, in the hope, if favorable, of inducing a liberal patronage towards the industrious, and hardworking, but poor mechanic, who invented it at no inconsiderable expense and labor. Its design is to supply the place of the trombone or serpent, in a military band; and is more powerful in point of loudness and depth of tone, than either of those instruments, and it exceeds them both in its resemblance to the mellow sweetness of the horn. Its pitch or key is F. corresponding to the 4th ledger line below the stave in relation to other wind instruments, from which it is said it rises by semi-tones to the height of three ledger lines above the stave; this however depends much upon the performer. The tones are shifted by three pair of keys within the tube; its cubic capacity is 3 1-2 gallons; its length in its folded form is 5 feet 6 inches; and if strait about 18 feet. It is light, portable and handsome. Its price $200, and is to be seen at Hodgkinson's porter house for a few days.—*N. York Ev. Post.*

"The Pilot."—Many inquiries have been made of us lately, whether it be not time for the new work, promised by the author of the spy last spring, to make its appearance, and why it has so long been delayed? We regret to be obliged to state in reply, that the work has been procrastinated by painful circumstances altogether beyond the controul of the author. In the early part of the summer, the first volume of the Pilot, and near a hundred pages of the second, was completed; when the work was interrupted by sickness in the family of Mr. Cooper, which in one instance terminated fatally. Mr. Cooper was soon afterwards taken ill himself, and confined to his room by a fever, for several weeks. About ten days ago, he was so much recovered as to venture out, and begin to think of using his pen, when a sudden relapse once more confined him to his bed. We are happy to state, however, that he is again in a fair way of recovery.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

MARRIED,

In South-Carolina, near Adamsville, on the evening of the 2d inst. by the Rev. Joseph T. Copeland, Mr. Jesse Bethea, to Miss Esther, daughter of Mr. John Adams.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, Oct. 11.

ARRIVED,

Brig Olive, Kinsman, 14 days from Boston, to Elijah Dickinson.

Brig Grand Turk, Frith, from Bermuda, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Brig Globe, Andros, from Providence, (R. I.) to Wm. H. Lippitt

Schr. Gustavus, Southworth, from Martinique, to Jas. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, Carson, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Huntington, from New York, to Wm. Carpenter.

British schr. Chart, M'Dougall, 16 days from Jamaica, to Elijah Dickinson.

Schr. Regulator, Nelson, from Charleston.

Sloop Protector, Tyler, from New York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Bell, Hubbell, from Swansborough, bound to New York, put in in distress, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Schr. Azora, Smith, for New York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

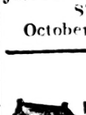
Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STEWART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15 1823.—20*

To Rent,



THAT convenient and handsomely situated dwelling house, on Green street, lately occupied by Gurdon Robins, now in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Loomis; together with the garden, out-houses, &c. The situation is healthy, and in a very pleasant neighborhood; possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

CHARLES McALLISTER.

Oct. 13. 1823.—3t22p

Notice.

AT the Court of Probate, held for the county of Cumberland, October term, 1823, the subscriber took out Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased. All those indebted to said estate, are required to come forward and settle up, and save cost; and all those who have demands against said estate, to present the same for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be sold, at the late residence of Alexander McAllister, sen. deceased, on the 6th of November next, on a credit of six months, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, plantation utensils, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses, Mill Irons, Blacksmith's tools, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the purchasers giving their notes with good and approved securities.

WM. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 13, 1823.—3t22.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

The Creditors of TOOKER & HENRY,

WHOSE debts have been listed, will call at L. D. Henry's office, (with the proper vouchers) for their dividends.

3 wt21

ENTERTAINMENT, By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Charles Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those who have claims against the concern, will please present them to C. Smith for payment; and all those who are indebted to said concern, will please make immediate payment to C. Smith, who is authorised to grant discharges.

CHARLES SMITH,
CORNELIUS J. TOOKER.

Oct. 3, 1823.—19t21

The business in the New Retreat will be continued in future by Charles Smith, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and who pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render the accommodation agreeable.

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all kinds of Blanks,

For sale at this office.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	40	45
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon, - -	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter, - -	do	15	25
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	28	29
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	13	14½
Corn, - -	bushel	4	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax -	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers -	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,	90	10
Country, -	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron, - -	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime, - -	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard -	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar -	lb.	9	10
Logwood -	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses, -	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs -	lb.	50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats, -	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork -	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper, -	lb	24	26
Pimento, -	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice, - -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins -	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags -	lb.	2	6
Shot, - -	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf, -	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre -	do	12½	20
Tallow, -	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson, -	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x -	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris -	lb	65	
Wheat, - -	bush.	96	1
Whiskey, - -	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

REMARKS

Exports.—Cotton continues steady at our quotations, notwithstanding our late advices from Liverpool, of a decline in that great market. It appears to be the general impression that the crop of this year, will fall something short of last year's; it is our opinion that there will be one-third less sent from this state. On this subject we shall publish, in our next, an interesting circular from a distinguished house in Liverpool, to which we beg leave to refer our readers.

Flour and Grain.—But little has been brought in for the last month—the future price will depend much upon the continuance of the war between France and Spain. The last accounts of the crop in Europe were favorable. Our crop of *Corn* is most abundant, and a further decline is expected.

Flax Seed.—Up to this time, there have been only but about 100 casks received; and unless the price should advance considerably, of which there is no probability, we think we shall not reach this season more than 1000 casks. The usual quantity sent from this market has been 2,500 to 3,000; and it has gone as high as 5,800. The present price is so reduced, that the farmers will not bring it to market, even should it be in the country.

IMPORTS.

Bagging.—Of this article there is an abundant supply, and the price declining.

Dry Goods.—The supply is yet limited. We learn that considerable quantities are on the river and in Wilmington, waiting a rise in the water. When they are up, we will announce the fact, and invite our country friends to visit us.

Coffee.—Supply not large, the price rather declining. As soon as our boats can run, a decline in this article may be expected.

Sugar.—Plenty, and steady at quotations.

Iron.—Supply large, and the price rather declining.

Salt.—Liverpool is scarce; of other kinds, the market is pretty well supplied. A further rise is not expected, unless the river should keep down until late in the season.

Liquors, of every kind, plenty, and dull sale.

Apprentices.

WANTED, as apprentices to the Printing Business, two active, intelligent boys, from 14 to 16 years of age. Such as can come well recommended for good morals, and *industrious* habits, will meet with liberal terms, on application to the editor of the *Observer*.

Blank Deeds

For sale, at the office of the Observer.

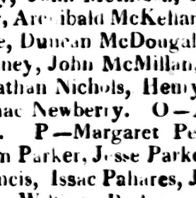
List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1823.

JOHN Averitt, Charles Asson, Malachi Adams. B—Marion C. Beard, Elizabeth Blue, James Bullock, James Bunce, Jonathan Bateman, James Beggs, William Bethea, Mary Blue, Daniel Bass, Samuel J. Boughton, William Bruarton, Stephen Barnes, Lewis Booth, Frederic D. Brece, Neal Beard, Laughin Bethune. C—John Carroll, Doct. John J. Clarke, Harvey Case, Kenan Casteen, David Culbreath, Chals. Christian, John Cook, Daniel Canada, Miss Mary A. Chambers, Norman Cameron, Duncan Colquhoun, James Christian, Elizabeth Cornet, Nancy Caps, James Colvin, Mary Campbell, Balaam Campbell 2, Geo. Campbell, John W. Cameron, Alex. Campbell, Daniel Campbell, James Campbell, hatter, Duncan Campbell, John Cade. D—Cyrus Dearborn, Joseph Dyer, William Dawkins, Eliza Davis, John Dickson, A. H. Dismukes 3, John Douglas 2. E—Joshua Edwards, Justin L. Edwards, Mary Edwards. F—James Fulton, Lauson B. Flack, Mrs. Martha Flack 2, William French 2, Duncan Fulton 2, Wm. Fanning, Peter Field. John H. Frink 3. G—Margaret Graham, Mar. Groves, James Geddy. David Galbreath. Amos A. Galpin Jones Guy, jun. Daniel Gregory, Willis Grove, Jesse Gully, David Gillis. H—Alex. Habdy, Hill & Wall, Elisha P. Hutchins, Mary Hollingsworth, John Hall, Archibald Holmes, Owen Hollingsworth, Joseph Hodges, Polly Howell, Susannah Hall, John Hagerty. I & J—Joshua Jones, Robert Johnson, Henry Carters John, Etheldred Jones. Ebenezer S. Jones, James Jourdan John Jackson, Dougald Johnson, Mary Johnson, Winney Johnson, Jonathan Jones, Amos Jessup. K—Daniel Kyle, Harriet King, Henry King. L—Christopher Lynch, Thomas Lord, Frederic Lane, John Lumsden, James Lightfoot, Fountain Lane, Gains Leonard, Matthew Leary, John Love. M—Flora Munn, James Munroe, Duncan Munroe, Nathan Mitchell, Kenneth Murchison, Jesse Mann. Jonathan Mann, Samuel Miliken 2, Daniel Martin, William Moore 2, John Munroe, Wm. Magee 2, Thomas Moore, Donald Morrison, Thomas Munroe, Hannah Miller, Samuel Mims, Wm. H. Mathews, Samuel McKay, Sherwood Magee, Arthur Moore. Mc—James Mack ean, Gracey McPherson, Alex. McDonald, Margaret McDonald, Neill McNeill, James McKeehan, Daniel McLaran, John McCormick, Dougald McPhail, John McCollister, Flora McGilvary, John McDaniel, Randolph McDougald, Wm. McDougald, Hugh McEachern, John McRackan, Ansen McFarland, Malcom McNeill, Duncan McMillan, Neill McNeill, Hugh McDonald, Thomas McDuffy, John McLean, Alex McAllister, jun. Daniel McNeill, Dugald McDougald, Archibald McDuffy, Malcom McAlpin, Ronald McGeachy, John McIntosh, Neill McArthur, Archibald McKellar, Isaiah McRae, Duncan McDougald, Hugh McRainey, John McMillan, sen. N—Jonathan Nichols, Henry Nunnery, Isaac Newberry. O—Allen O'Guinn. P—Margaret Pearce, Abraham Parker, Jesse Parker, Porter & Francis, Issac Pahares, John Pettyford, William Parker, John H. Pearce 3. R—Lovet Rayfield, Cynthia Rayner, Daniel Ray, Benjamin Revals. John Richardson, Jas. Russ, John Rasson, Mally Robeson 2. S—Jas. Sampson, Rebecca Swet, Sarah Sims, Morris Smith, Catharine Sinclair, A. Shepherd 2. John Smith, Willis Smith, Samuel Steele 2, Stephen Senter, George Stewart, Sterling Sexton, David Smith, Merit Sedbury. T—John Thames 2, Benjamin H. Talbot 4, Joseph Thames, David Thames, John Tolar 2. W—Robert Williams, Wm. Williamson, Daniel A. Wilson, John Williams, Joshua Wynne, Vincent Westallen Wynne 3. Nathan Williamson, Timothy Williamson Elisha Wise, Isaac Williams, Mary Wright, Edward Webster, John V. Wilkins, Saml. J. Watson 2.—244.

3wt21 JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

Fresh Importation.



Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-York a *FRESH SUPPLY* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

*** A liberal discount for Cash.

18*

Notice.

THOSE who wish to employ John McDonald to locate land for them in East Florida, can, by applying to the subscriber, have the necessary papers forwarded on to him.

John Macrae.

Fayetteville.——18*

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, the'a wand'ring muse

FROM THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

"I left thee where I found thee, Love."

The following are the words of the popular air under the above title, which is sung with great effect, by Mrs. Holman. The words are exceedingly pretty, and we learn were written by a lady in this city, one who has a great share of poetic talent. The music is by Gilfert—the song is published by Dubois, Broadway, and will have a great run.

TO LOVE.

I left thee where I found thee, Love,
Throned gaily in those laughing eyes;
'Twere folly to have bound thee, Love,
For Love looks loveliest while he flies.

'Twas safest, best, to leave thee, Love,
For flight may end both hopes and fears;
I did not wish to grieve thee, Love,
For Love's resistless when in tears.

At distance I may view thee, Love,
Uncheck'd by glances, smiles or sighs;
Thou did'st not dream I knew thee, Love,
So wrapp'd in Friendship's deep disguise.

No splendid shrine I made thee, Love,
Thy presence hallowed every spot;
No kind farewell I bade thee, Love,
For Love's last look is ne'er forgot.

BY CROLY.

When eve is purpling cliff and cave,
Thoughts of the heart now soft ye flow;
Not softer on the western wave
The golden lines of sunset glow.

Then all by chance or fate removed,
Like spirits crowd upon the eye;
The few we liked—the one we loved,
And the whole heart is memory.

And life is like this fading hour,
Its beauty dying as we gaze,
Yet as the shadows round us lower,
Heaven pours above the brighter blaze.

When morning sheds its gorgeous dye,
Our hope, our heart to earth is given,
But dark and lonely is the eye,
That turns not, at its eve, to Heaven.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

MEMORY.

No error in education is more common than that of crowding the memory with facts, ill-digested and scarcely understood. It is so much easier to *exhibit* a good memory than a sound judgment or an accurate perception, that, in many schools, the attention of the teacher is directed almost exclusively to the cultivation of the memory. Lessons are learned and repeated by rote, as if it were the business of education to supply the tongue with words rather than stow the mind with ideas. This fault was admirably exposed in a conversation which professor Ruhnken of Leyden had with a young man who was persuaded that he knew all History, because he had committed to memory a Historical Catechism. We publish it below, from the Monthly Anthology of 1819, in which it is translated from the Life of Ruhnken. We recommend it to general perusal.

Portsmouth Journal.

Before Ruhnken entered on the duties of his office, he lived in the family of one of the principal men in the city. There was one evening at supper with them a man very rich and respectable, of good disposition rather than great talents or learning, who happened to mention that he had a son at home who was soon to enter the University, and he asked Ruhnken what lectures he ought to attend. He answered, history and the other sciences. "But," said the father, "my son has no need of history, he knows it well enough already; for, as I have two daughters, and have given them an instructor at home, a governess, as they call her, I have put my son also under her tuition; and she knows more of history than any professor." At that time, Ruhnken used to employ irony, like Socrates, to expose the errors of others, especially of such kind of men; in his later years, recovering his native candor, he simply refuted them. He said, therefor, "you are happy, indeed, to have such a treasure at home; do not, I beg you, keep it to yourself, but bring it forward for the general advantage, and place your learned preceptress in the collegiate chair of history." "You may joke, but what I say is true." "Well, then," said Ruhnken, "what has your boy learned, what part of history, from what author, in what course and method?" "Indeed," said he, "I cannot answer all your questions. When young, I studied history, but I now begin to forget such things. However, I will send my son to you, who will satisfy you on every question." Some days after came this *peeping chicken* of the governess, pluming his feathers, and congratulating himself that he was to exhibit his learning before so learned a man. Ruhnken received the youth kindly, and had a conversation with him worth repeating, which we shall give in the form of a dialogue, rather than narration, that it may be easier understood.

RHUNKEN.—I hear that you have made great progress in history, and have a mistress at your house profoundly skilled in it.—PUPIL. Yes, our governess knows all history; and I venture to say that I have profited greatly from her instruction. R. And what have you learned? Tell me. P. All history. R. What is all history? Has your mistress taught you all history, and has she not taught you what all history is? P. She has, for she is very learned. R. I do not doubt, that your high esteem of her is well founded; but reflect what this means, all history. P. All history? That is what is related in books. R. Here are books for you; many of history. Herodotus, Livy, Tacitus, and others. Do you know those authors? P. I do not, but I know the things themselves. R. No doubt. We must, however, from your knowledge of all history, except in the first place a knowledge of the historians. But perhaps your mistress has told you who Homer was, and Hesiod, and Plato, and the other philosophers and poets. P. I think not; for if she had, I should have remembered. R. Then from all history which you know, we must except also the history of poets and philosophers. P. I just now said that I did not learn *those*, but the things themselves. R. But *those*, as you call them, are men. You have then acquired a knowledge of things, but not of men too; as you have learned that the city of Rome was built, but not by what men. P. Ah! now you bring it to my mind. Rome was built by two brothers, Romulus and Remus, sons of Rhea Sylvia and Mars, whom King Amulius exposed soon after their birth, but a wolf nursed them with her milk, and a shepherd afterwards took and educated them. R. You have said enough, my fine fellow, to shew that the history of things and of men is connected. But tell me now, of what other things and men you have learned? For instance, Sylla, tell me who he was. P. A tyrant of Rome. R. was tyrant, the name of any office or magistrate? P. I don't know. Sylla is certainly called so in history. R. Have you not learned that he was a Dictator, and what was the power of that title and office? P. Not as I remember. R. Perhaps your mistress has told you what the power and duty of other magistrates among the Romans, of the Quæstor, the Ædile, the Prætor, the Consul, the Censor, the Tribune, and others? P. She did not tell me; for these are more difficult, and less pleasant to learn, than events, and the explanation would have taken up too much of our time. R. Of that you will perhaps better judge hereafter.—Now from all your history of things, we must also subtract a knowledge of Roman magistrates. P. But we were more delighted with learning about wars and actions. R. Have you heard of Carthage, and the wars with her. P. Yes, I have heard. There were three wars. R. Tell me; in the second, who were successful? P. The Romans. R. Were they successful too from the beginning of it? P. No, indeed, they were beaten by Hannibal in four battles successively, at Ticinum, Trebia, Thrasymene, and Cannæ. R. Did your mistress relate the causes of the Roman defeats? P. She did not tell the causes, but the facts. R. Perhaps you understand the causes, by which the Roman fortunes were restored. P. To be sure I understand. Their bravery was the cause. R. Were they not brave in the beginning of the war? P. Yes, they were brave. R. Do you think then their bravery was the cause of their conquering, and being conquered? P. I don't know; but I know, that nobody ever asked me such hard questions before. R. Well, I will ask easier ones. Is it probable, that the Romans would have come off conquerors in that war, if the most powerful of kings of that age had united their forces with the Carthagenians? P. What kings were they? R. Do you not know, that there were at that time very powerful kings, the successors of Alexander the Great, in Macedonia, Asia, Syria, and Egypt? P. O, yes, I know it, and we have studied the history of them in another chapter; but I did not think that they lived at the time of the second Punick war. R. Do you consider that their mutual rivalship was the reason why they did not join their forces with the Carthagenians in that war, or afterwards with each other, to hinder the increase of the Roman power; whence it happened that all those kings, singly and in succession, were subdued by the Romans? P. I perceive it now, when you mention it, and the reflection pleases me. R. The observation of causes is indeed not only pleasant, but useful. But now you will not deny, that, from all the history which you know, we must abstract also the knowledge of causes. P. I cannot deny it; but this I will maintain, that every thing, beside those you have excepted, we have studied. R. Tell me, then, what else you have learned. Or if, from so many things you know not how to begin, tell me where history itself begins? P. With the creation of the world. R. I ask of men and things. P. The first men were Adam and Eve, whom God created on the sixth day, in his own image, and placed in Paradise, whence they were afterwards expelled, and— R. you need not add any more. I perceive that you have learned some little book by heart. Of what men and things did it afterwards inform you? P. Of the prosperity of Adam, of the patriarchs before and after the deluge, and all about the Jews until their overthrow. R. Why do you believe that these things you have learned really happened? P. Because they are related in the sacred books, by divine inspiration. R. Are the Roman and other histories that you have studied, related in the sacred books? P. No, indeed. H. And yet you believe them too. P. Why not? They are contained in other books worthy of credit. R. True; but what books? P. Our mistress has two books in French; one small, in which we learn and recite; the other large, in several volumes, out of which she reads to us now and then.—R. Were the authors of those two books themselves engaged in the affairs which they relate? P. Not at all; for they are later, and lived within our father's memory, or our own. R. Whence, then, did they receive their knowledge of those events? P. From other credible books. R. Do you know those books? P. No. R. How can you then affirm that those, which you do not know, are credible? P. I believe my mistress. R. How old are you? P. Fifteen years. R. What! A young gentleman! and your mistress still treats you like a child. P. How so? R. Because she relates history or fable to you, as a child. Do you think that the history she teaches you is true? or is it of no consequence that fables are told you for truth? P. Yes, it is of much consequence. But I know that every thing we learn from her is true. R. To know this, it is necessary to know the means of distinguishing truth from falsehood. P. I do not know the means, but I believe my mistress, for she is learned and speaks the truth.

R. Do you observe your inconsistency? One minute you know; the next you do not know; then you believe. P. I cannot answer you so easily as my mistress; for she, I don't know how, asks these questions easier. R. Well, my good fellow, I will put easier questions. Is what history relates true or false? P. True, to be sure. R. Can any body, who is unable to distinguish truth from falsehood, write or read, teach or learn history to advantage? P. I don't know. R. Not know? Do you not know whether there is any advantage in learning history? P. I think there is great advantage in it. R. What is the advantage? P. I don't know. R. Has not your mistress told you, that the foundation of many truths are built upon many facts; that history teaches us other truths with greater ease and certainty; that her examples are of great use in the government of life and the management of the state? P. She has not; but I believe with you, that it is so, for what you say seems very probable. R. Answer me further. Is not that, by the aid of which we obtain any thing, an instrument? P. It is. R. Is not history then the instrument of obtaining those advantages? P. It is so. R. Now tell me, is not money an instrument in the intercourse of life? P. Yes, a great one. R. If a man should collect money without observing whether it was good or bad, and should take many counterfeits, what would be the result? Would he not be in want when the season of expending it arrives? P. It is as you say. R. Again, are not the instruments of navigation, the pilot, the sailors, the ship and its parts, the keel, deck, helm, anchor, sails, masts, rigging, &c.; and should not the master or merchant, before he trusts himself to the wind and the sea, prepare and inspect these instruments, and not take them by chance from others, but examine and prove whether they are strong and fit for use, lest he should pay the forfeit of his carelessness by shipwreck or death? P. You say very true. R. I have said that history is the foundation of truth; do you now think it of importance to the edifice, whether the foundations be sound and solid or weak and rotten. P. It is all important. R. Now you perceive what sort of an instrument or foundation your history would be; with what danger you would have used it, when, in the conduct of life, as in a voyage, it could have afforded you no directions, or only false ones, and in the course of your studies would have enslaved you by vain authorities and precepts.

You thought that you understood all history, you now see how much is wanting. You have heard nothing of the historians, nothing of the poets and philosophers, nothing of the power and duty of magistrates, and, I suspect, nothing of many other things, civil and military, of places and dates, nothing of the observation of causes, nothing in short of the means of distinguishing falsehood and truth. After all these deductions, how much history have you left? P. I perceive it now, and regret my inattention to history. R. You may take courage. For the first time you now advance in knowledge, when you begin to know of how much you are ignorant. You observe how inadequate for you, who are soon to commence the studies of the University, and to undertake, as it were, a voyage of public and private life, is that weak foundation and furniture of history, and that you require a more firm, efficient, and manly one, which may assist you to a better understanding of every thing, an observation of causes, a discrimination between truth and falsehood, and, as I may say, to the history of history; that is, to know who are the authors, on what subjects, and with what knowledge and fidelity they have written. P. Your advice is very just; and I beg you to give me some little book from which I may soon learn all these things. R. Do you expect to be able to learn every thing from certain little books, as you learned the little book of history to recite to your mistress? I do not say that you ought to regret your labor and her instruction, which has been serviceable in impressing on your memory this childish knowledge of history; but it is now time to exercise the judgment, to pursue a manly course of study. This is not acquired suddenly, or by swallowing a single book. The writers on it you will at last understand and read with profit, after you have gradually accustomed yourself to it by a diligent attendance on the lectures of Professors who treat of history in that manner.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Whilst Europe is thus the nursery of slavish doctrines, or of diseased systems which entail wretchedness on her people, America instructs the world in a creed of politics, assuming as its basis the equal rights of all men, and dispensing in practice, knowledge, virtue and prosperity.—Nature in smiles, and art in all her enlightening activities, are the profuse and rival benefactors of the republic. A soil which requites with varied abundance the labors of agriculture; a commerce almost universal in its relations; a policy auspicious at home and benevolent abroad, a free press, rich revenues, expanding knowledge, enterprise, industry and a jurisprudence affecting equally and in every point of their rights, the highest and the meanest; all indicate her as the favorite of heaven and the friend of man. On her are the eyes of the world now fixed with intense and eager regard. In her institutions the wretched, who seek refuge in her bosom, find their best and brightest hopes: Oppressed and awakening patriots of all nations look anxiously on a system which is to justify or discredit their own efforts in the cause of freedom. While in her success, kings behold with alarm the most cogent commentary on their own unsound principles of government. Thus viewed, America forms an object, and fills a place, to which all the free and fair institutions of antiquity are as nothing. Theirs is a lesson and a legacy from the dead: Hers is the active and inspiring power of a living and speaking model; a model now full of greatness and felicity, but of which the subversion, not confined in its consequences to herself, would overturn the edifices of freedom throughout the world, and bury with her the hopes and happiness of mankind. On such a glory, and such its catastrophe, however remote, philosophy, liberty, and generous feeling, look with absorbing and unbounded interest; and, while they secure to us the sympathy of all Christendom, must animate with enthusiasm, every bosom, and nerve with energy every arm.

[Fendall's Anniversary Oration.

The following praise (says the National Intelligencer) is liberally bestowed, in an English Journal, on the spirit and enterprize of the people of New-York, and the profound political sagacity, under whose impulse the Great Canal has been constructed. These are the fruits of free institutions, beneficial to those who enjoy them, and applauded by those who do not:

FROM THE LONDON BRITISH TRAVELLER.

This great work [the Great New York Canal] which was begun in 1817, and will be completed next year, is the longest canal in existence, and though upon a small scale, as to breadth and depth, is, we believe, in point of pecuniary outlay, the greatest work of the kind ever executed. It is 353 miles in length, 40 feet wide at the surface of the water, 28 at the bottom, and 4 feet deep, and will cost about five millions of dollars, (1,100,000 pounds,) or 3,000 pounds per mile on an average. Such a vast undertaking, completed in the short period of seven years, by a State (New-York) with 1,368,000 inhabitants, affords a striking proof of the energy and enterprise generated by free institutions. It is a work worth a thousand Escurials, and Versailles, because it creates wealth, while these only consume it, and it is a monument of public spirit and national prosperity, while these are only monuments of idle magnificence, vain glory, and despotic oppression.—When shall we see the inhabitants of a small province of any of the torpid and priest ridden monarchies of continental Europe execute such a work by their own spontaneous act, and with their unassisted resources?

THE SHAKERS.

Amidst all the singularities of the Shakers, they have some rules which it would be well for all denominations to adopt: "It is contrary to order, or the gift, as they call it, (says Professor Silliman, in his Tour,) to leave any bars down or gates open, or leave any thing they use out of its proper place; consequently, they seldom have any thing lost. It is according to the gift, or order, for all to endeavor to keep all things in order; indolence and carelessness, they say, are directly opposite to the gospel and order of God; cleanliness, in every respect, is strongly enforced; it is contrary to order even to spit on the floor. A dirty, careless, slovenly, or indolent person, they say, cannot travel in the way of God, or be religious. It is contrary to order to talk loud, to shut doors hard, to rap at a door for admittance, or to make a noise in any respect; even when walking the floor, they must be careful not to make a noise with their feet. They go to bed at 9 or 10 o'clock, and rise at 4 or 5. Every man and woman must be employed and work steadily and moderately." Trifling as these rules may appear, their adoption would have a very important effect upon any household or community.

Robert Bloomfield, the author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. died at Shefford, (E.) on the 19th of August, in the 57th year of his age.

Religious.

"*GIVE ME THY HEART*"

This exhortation or command, which may be understood as addressed to every one of the children of Adam individually, implying that our hearts are alienated from God, authoritatively directs us to replace our affections upon that glorious object who alone is worthy to receive them. Let us listen with awe, for it is God himself that speaks. He who commanded and the great work of creation was accomplished, who formed proud man of the dust and will bring him again to the dust out of which he was raised, commands us to give him our hearts, to love him because he is altogether lovely. Whoever is thus invited to him can say—"The Lord is my light and my salvation, the rock, my fortress; though a host should encamp against me, my heart should not fear. If God be for me, who can be against me. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever." But whither shall we flee for safety, if obnoxious to Him whose presence fills the universe which he created, and who, out of Christ, is a consuming fire? Children of men! the terms of salvation are easy—GIVE THY HEARTS TO GOD. Do you plead inability? on account of that very inability will the Judge condemn you; for it consists only in the WILL. Shall a criminal at an earthly tribunal plead his aversion to goodness and love of wickedness, to excuse his atrocities? Much less will that absurd plea avail us at the final bar. He who has a right to our supreme affections, he is every way worthy of them, and the yielding up of the heart alone can afford us peace. Children of men! give your hearts to God.

DEATH.

There is at least one great occasion in the life of every man. There is one decisive act that tries the spirit, and puts the destinies of the soul at issue. Neither the sheer wavering confidence, nor the fatalist's blind temerity, befits the dread solemnity. The wretch who thrusts himself uncalled for into his maker's presence, and the wretch who being called for dares, without preparation, and without consent to enter it, deserve alike our reprobation. The one resembles the maniac, who leaps the precipice, the other, the sot, who staggers into it, regardless of its height, and unmindful of the shock that awaits his fall.—From such spectacles of self destruction, the mind turns away with mingled emotions of pity and horror.—How unlike the good man's death. Here there is real majesty.—Nothing below it exceeds, nothing equals it. To see a human being crowded to the verge of life, and standing on the line that connects and divides eternity, and time, excites a solemn interest. But, O! what words can express the grandeur of the dying scene, when the individual about to make the dread experiment, sensible of his condition, and with heaven and hell, and judgment, and eternity, full in view, is calm, collected, confident, and relying on the merits of his Saviour, and the faithfulness of his God, is eager to depart? Perhaps the salutation of Stephen here occurs to mind; Stephen, with heaven beaming on his countenance, as sinking under the pressure of his enemies, he raises his dying eyes to glory, exclaiming, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Perhaps the Israelitish prophet, dropping his consecrated mantle on his pupil, as he mounts the whirlwind from the bank of the Jordan; or perhaps Saul of Tarshish, exclaiming at the prospect of the fires of martyrdom, "I am ready to be offered up; I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith; and there is henceforth laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the righteous Lord will deliver unto me, and not to me only, but to all those that love his appearing."

"How our hearts burn within us at the scene!
Whence this brave bound o'er limits of man?
His God supports him in his final hour.
His final hour brings glory to his God.
We gaze, we weep mixed tears of grief and joy;
Amazement strikes; devotion burns in flame,
Christians admire, and infidels believe."

PRESIDENT NOTT.